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THE FIRM OF HUESCHEN AND SAGE SEVENTH FLOOR, KALAMAZOO BUILDING 107 WEST MICHIGAN AVENUE KALAMAZOO, MI 49007			PALENIK, JEFFREY T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/519,641	Applicant(s) HUET DE BAROCHEZ ET AL.
	Examiner Jeffrey T. Palenik	Art Unit 1615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2009.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 17-32 and 34-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 27,29 and 31 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 17-26,28,30,32 and 34-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

STATUS OF THE APPLICATION

Receipt is acknowledged of Applicants' Amendments and Remarks, filed 1 May 2009 regarding Application N° 10/519,641. Said filings are entered on the record. The Examiner further acknowledges the following:

Claims 17-32 and 34-38 are pending, wherein claims 27, 29 and 31 stand withdrawn.

ELECTION OF SPECIES TRAVERSED

Applicants' request for reconsideration of the election of species requirement has been fully considered by the Examiner, but is **not persuasive**. Regarding claims 27, 29 and 31, Applicants again traverse the election of species on the grounds that "the microcapsule composition comprising a perindopril active ingredient is the special technical feature which defines a contribution over the art".

The Examiner respectfully disagrees and maintains that the claims were withdrawn from consideration on the basis of the elected species which was not traversed as acknowledged by Applicants. The perindopril species (e.g. arginine salt) that Applicants elected does not read on claim 27. Nor does it read on claims 29 and 31 as they both depend from the non-elected claim.

Applicants' election of the aforementioned species thus stands and is made **FINAL**. Thus, claims 27, 29 and 31 remain withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to non-elected inventions, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicants timely traversed the restriction requirement between the compositions and methods.

Base claims 17 and 37 have been amended. Claim 17 has been amended to remove the quotation marks from around the term “reservoir”. Claim 37 has been amended to remove the phrase “including a human”. The amendments are considered by the Examiner as editorial.

Claim 38 has been added to recite the narrower limitation “including a human”, which was removed from claim 37, thereby lending sufficient support to the amendment.

No additional claims have been cancelled.

Thus, claims 17-26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-38 now represent all claims currently under consideration.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

No new Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) have been filed for review.

WITHDRAWN OBJECTIONS/REJECTIONS

Objection to the Specification

Applicants’ amendment to claim 17, as discussed above, is sufficient to overcome the objection. Thus, said objection has been **withdrawn**.

Rejection under 35 USC 112

Applicants’ amendment to claim 37, as discussed above, renders moot the indefiniteness rejection, under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Thus, said rejection has been **withdrawn**.

MAINTAINED REJECTIONS

The following rejection is maintained from the previous Office Correspondence dated 29 October 2008 since the art which was previously cited continues to read on the amended limitations.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 17-26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garthwaite et al. (US Pre-Grant Publication 2002/0132001) in view of Guez et al. (USPN 6,653,336).

The instant claims are drawn to reservoir microcapsule composition comprising microparticles of the angiotensin control enzyme (ACE) inhibitor perindopril, wherein said microparticles are covered by a film coating comprising a hydrophilic polymer and a hydrophobic polymer, the second of which is present at less than or equal to 40% by weight of the microcapsule, and have a diameter of less than 1200 microns (claims 17 and 23-25). With regard to the limitations recited in claim 23-25, which state that the "coating film enables" a pH-related dissolution profile comprising a latent phase duration of a half hour or longer, and a release phase of perindopril; until some material differences in the properties of the composition are demonstrated, said limitation is considered by the Examiner to be directed toward a composition of perindopril microcapsules coated with a combination of hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymers, which is instantly claimed. Furthermore, the limitation recited in claim 17, wherein the hydrophobic polymer is present at less than or equal to 40% by weight, is interpreted by the Examiner as including 0% by weight. The hydrophilic polymer is recited as being a copolymer such as methacrylic acid and methyl methacrylate (claims 18 and 19). The hydrophobic polymer is recited as being hydrogenated vegetable oil (claims 20 and 21). Claim 22 recites a ratio range for the hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymers in the coating. Claim 26 recites the elected tert-butylamine salt of perindopril. Claim 28 recites the perindopril active

deposited on a neutral core ranging in diameter from 50-600 microns. Composition of the neutral core is recited in claim 30. Claim 32 recites the composition of claim 17 further comprising indapamide microcapsules. Independent claim 34 recites a pharmaceutical composition comprising the perindopril microcapsules of claim 17 and further comprising at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Dosage forms for the composition of claim 34 are recited (claims 35 and 36). Independent claim 37 recites a method of treating arterial hypertension comprising administering the composition of claim 17 to an animal such as a human.

Garthwaite et al. teach a composition comprising dual antihypertensive agents wherein the first of said agents is taught as eplerenone and the second of which is taught as preferably being a different antihypertensive agent such as a diuretic or an ACE inhibitor (claims 1, 9, 10 and 14). Perindopril is an example of an ACE inhibitor and indapamide is an example of a diuretic, both of which are taught in the Table in ¶[0087]. The same table also teaches eplerenone as an example of a diuretic compound. The composition is further taught as a capsule comprising enterically coated pellets (claim 17). Said pellets are taught as having a preferred core formulation comprising cellulose or cellulose derived material ¶[0132] and more preferably lactose or microcrystalline cellulose ¶[0133]. The uncoated cores are taught as being in the form of generally spherical beads having a diameter of 1,000 microns or less and preferably ranging from about 200-800 microns ¶[0141]. In the case of the coated, active-loaded core, typical diameters, particularly in the case of pellets or beads, ranges from 200 to 1700 microns ¶[0140]. Enteric coatings on the cores are taught as being used to control the release of the antihypertensive formulations contained therein ¶[0146]. The coating is taught as being

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produced from copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid or esters of either monomer, which are referred to overall as "polymerized acrylates" ¶[0147]. Specific examples of polymerized acrylates include Eudragit® L and Eudragit® S, the commercial brand names for methacrylic acid/methyl methacrylate copolymer (see *Degussa Specifications and Test Methods*). In addition to the polymers, the coating layer typically includes a lubricant such as hydrogenated vegetable oils ¶[0155], [0124] and [0125]. The polymeric coating is taught as comprising about 10-50% by weight of polymerized acrylates ¶[0148] and the lubricants, if present, are taught as ranging between 0.1-10% by weight ¶[0126]. Mixed together in the enteric coating, a ratio of polymerized acrylates to lubricant is established, such as 10%:10% or 1:1. Additional excipients are taught such as diluents, disintegrants, binding agents and wetting agents are taught ¶[0106] – [0123]. Dosage formulations such as tablets and hard gelatin capsules are taught by Examples 1-3 and 4-7, respectively. Claims 19-21 teach orally administering the composition discussed above as a means for treating humans for elevated blood pressure.

Garthwaite et al. do not expressly teach the microcapsules as comprising the elected tert-butylamine salt of perindopril or the claimed combination of said salt microcapsules with indapamide microcapsules.

Guez et al. teach orally administering a combination dosage comprising an ACE inhibitor and diuretic for the treatment of arteriolo-capillary microcirculatory disorders such as arterial hypertension (Abstract, col. 3, lines 1-10). The preferred combination of ACE inhibitor and diuretic is further taught as being Perindopril tert-butylamine salt and Indapamide, respectively (col. 3, lines 33-38). Examples 1 and 2, in particular, teach tablet formulations comprising

Perindopril tert-butylamine salt and Indapamide in combination with hydrophobic polymeric lubricants such as magnesium stearate and hydrophilic polymeric cellulose compounds such as microcrystalline cellulose. Example 19 further teaches the preferred Perindopril salt-Indapamide combination as being significantly pertinent to decreasing arterial pressure (col. 7, lines 48-49). Though tablets are taught as the preferred form of oral administration, other routes such as capsules, including hard gelatin capsules are also taught (col. 3, lines 39-50).

Guez et al. do not expressly teach the two preferred active ingredients in the form of microencapsulated pellets or granules nor are the two actives expressly taught as being encapsulated separate from one another but within the same dosage form.

In view of the combined teachings of the prior art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to prepare a composition comprising hydrophilic/hydrophobic polymer encapsulated perindopril and indapamide microparticles, as taught and suggested by Garthwaite and Guez, modify the ratio of the coating ingredients, and produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Garthwaite teaches enterically coated particles comprising a first anti-hypertensive agent, specifically a diuretic, and an additional anti-hypertensive agent, such as an ACE inhibitor. The Table in ¶[0087], as discussed above, teaches the ACE inhibitor perindopril as well as the diuretic indapamide. The motivation for the skilled artisan to substitute a thiazide diuretic such as indapamide for a potassium-sparing diuretic such as eplerenone, is based on two points: (1) that

despite their chemical distinction, both compounds target the renal system to accomplish the same fundamental end, namely increased excretion of water from the body, and (2) they share at least one chemical pathway by which said elevated water excretion is achieved, namely preventing the reabsorption of sodium and chloride ions (see *The Drug Monitor*). The skilled artisan would have been further motivated to combine indapamide specifically with the tert-butylamine salt of perindopril not only because Garthwaite and Guez teach overlapping technology, namely establishing tablet and/or gelatin capsule dosage forms comprising both active agents admixed with hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymeric additives, but more importantly because Guez expressly teaches the combination of actives as being effective at alleviating arterial hypertension or pressure (see Example 19 of Guez).

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the combined references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

Applicants' arguments with regard to the rejection of claims 17-26, 28, 30, 32 and 34-37 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of Garthwaite et al. and Guez et al. have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants allege that the combined references do not teach the instantly claimed invention on the basis of the following grounds:

- that the Garthwaite reference “does not teach a composition comprising an **aldosterone antagonist in combination with an ACE inhibitor**, specifically, let alone compositions comprising both active ingredients [i.e. perindopril and indapamide] in a reservoir microcapsule dosage form for the delayed-release **and controlled-release of a drug active.**”
- Guez et al., though teaching the elected combination of active ingredients, does not teach said actives “in the form of microencapsulated pellets or granules nor are the two actives expressly taught as being [separately] encapsulated”
- neither of the references “teach or suggest a combination of a hydrophobic/hydrophilic polymer which is effective for providing both a delayed and controlled release profile for perindopril”, and lastly,
- Guez is silent with respect to controlled release of a drug active.

Regarding Applicants’ arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Regarding the first point, the Examiner respectfully disagrees and submits that the Garthwaite reference is directed to compositions which deliver aldosterone antagonists, and preferably delivering eplerenone. However, the Examiner respectfully points out that preferred teachings or conditions of a particular reference do not constitute a teaching away of the prior art (MPEP §2123 (II)). That being said, the invention of Garthwaite expressly teaches additional

embodiments such as combined active compositions ¶[0085]. Active compounds which are combined in these combined dosage forms may be the same, but are preferably different ¶[0086]. Paragraph [0087] teaches that the second antihypertensive agent includes diuretics and ACE inhibitors. According to Table 1, both eplerenone and indapamide appear to be preferred diuretic ingredients which are functionally equivalent, whereas perindopril is taught as a preferred ACE inhibitor. Paragraph [0089] expressly suggests that the two active ingredients selected for the combined formulation may be individually enterically coated, particularly since it is taught that formulation has both a delayed release in addition to an extended release component. Thus, it is expressly suggested that the combined composition may be created wherein indapamide is selected as the diuretic and perindopril is selected as the ACE inhibitor.

The Examiner agrees with Applicants that Garthwaite does not expressly teach the elected actives as those which are individually enterically coated and summarily encased together within the same capsule. However, the teachings of Guez are relied by upon the Examiner merely to show that the t-butylamine salt of perindopril and indapamide are a preferred combination for co-encapsulation in an oral dosage form.

In view of the forgoing, it would have been *prima facie* obvious for the ordinarily skilled artisan to arrive at the instantly claimed dual population of microparticles. The combined teachings of Garthwaite and Guez would highly motivate the ordinarily skilled artisan to create the individually coated microparticles since Garthwaite expressly suggests the structural teachings of the individually coated actives as well as the suggestion that eplerenone and indapamide are functionally equivalent diuretics. Both Garthwaite and Guez teach that the final

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oral dosage form may be in the form of a gelatin capsule. Thus, both references also minimally provide at least one teaching of “controlled release”.

In response to Applicants’ third allegation regarding the “composite” coating material, the Examiner respectfully points to the teachings of the Garthwaite reference, already made of record. Of particular note are ¶¶[0143] to [0148] which expressly teach that enteric coating material contains as much as about 10-50 weight% of a pH-sensitive polymerized acrylate material. Paragraph further teaches that the coating typically includes a lubricant. Such lubricants, if present, are taught as constituting in total about 0.1 to about 10% by weight of the core (i.e. less than or equal to 40 percent by weight of the total particle). Lubricants are taught as including hydrogenated vegetable oils ¶¶[0124]-[0125].

Thus, the Garthwaite reference expressly teaches the structural embodiment of the instantly claimed invention, particularly where it is claimed that the microparticles “are each covered by at least one coating film, the coating film being *formed of a composite material comprising*” hydrophilic polymer “A” and hydrophobic polymer “B”. Furthermore, as both components and range amounts of the instantly composite material are expressly taught, it follows that adjustment of the percentages of the polymeric coating materials is well within the purview of the skilled artisan to formulate. The Examiner further respectfully directs Applicants to MPEP §2144.05.

Applicants’ Declaration submitted under 37 CFR 1.132, on 1 May 2009, has been fully considered but is not persuasive. Though presenting data with regards to a form of controlled

release for perindopril, the study is not considered to be commensurate in scope with the instant claims for the following reasons:

- The study is directed to the release of perindopril and/or perindoprilat (e.g. the *in vivo*, enzymatically released form of perindopril). Otherwise stated, it at no time addresses the release of the instantly claimed indapamide active ingredient.
- Though the study clearly contrasts immediate- versus delayed-release preparations of perindopril/perindoprilat, it also further contrasts type I versus type II delayed-release microparticles. The study is not considered persuasive because there is no clear reconciliation between these two types of microparticles which seemingly have different release profiles.
- Lastly, Applicants' study asserts that "[a] latent period of about 4 hours is observed wherein the active principle, perindopril, **is not released in the plasma** and said latent period is followed by a controlled-release period of about 12 hours" [emphasis added]. A similar statement is made regarding the perindoprilat as well. After reviewing the submission, particularly the two release profile graphs, the Examiner respectfully submits that it appears in the case of both forms of perindopril that they are being released and a plasma concentration is able to be measured during the alleged "latent period". Regarding perindopril, for example, the type I microparticles plateau in their release of the active well before the four-hour time point. The type II microparticles as well, are releasing the drug prior to the four-hour time point which marks the end of the "latent period".

For these reasons, Applicants' arguments and Declaration are found unpersuasive. The above rejection is hereby **maintained** as well as extended to new claim 38, particularly since the subject matter recited therein is expressly taught by the combined references. The Examiner points to the teachings of the Garthwaite Abstract, for example, which expressly teach the "administration [of the practiced dosage form] to a subject such as a human".

All claims under consideration remain rejected; no claims are allowed.

CONCLUSION

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

CORRESPONDENCE

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

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examiner should be directed to Jeffrey T. Palenik whose telephone number is (571) 270-1966.

The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am - 5:00 pm; M-F (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Woodward can be reached on (571) 272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jeffrey T. Palenik/
Examiner, Art Unit 1615

/MP WOODWARD/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1615